

# TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

FRANK F. BAILY,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## ADVERTISING RATES

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## Mo. University at National Dairy Show

The dairy judging team from the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri won fourth place at the National Dairy Show in Chicago, October 22-31. Sixteen other schools competed. The University also had an exhibit showing the progress of the dairy department along experimental lines.

The team from Ohio won first place in the judging, Kansas second, Maine third, Ames fifth. G. C. Davis of Joplin was high man for the Missouri team, winning fifth place among all contestants and receiving a gold medal. G. R. Skinner of Bethany and J. G. Wells of Aurora were the other members of the Missouri team. Scholarships were awarded to the high men and loving cups to the winning teams.

With one possible exception the exhibit of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri was the best at the show. Its chief feature was an exhibit of the results of an investigation of the effects of casavin in coloring milk. Pictures of the dairy herd, and complete records of two cows now 17 years old were also shown. Alpha E. IV, has produced 103,292 pounds of milk; the other, Grace Briggs, has produced 104,055 pounds. Few cows have had records kept as long as that according to Prof. C. H. Eales, professor of dairy husbandry.

## Boys and Girls Clubs Growing Rapidly

Prof. R. H. Emberson has organized 83 new clubs with 956 members since September 1.

There are now 2153 Missouri boys and girls clubs studying corn raising and judging, tomato raising and canning, stock judging, sewing and poultry raising. Since September 1 83 new clubs have been organized with a membership of 956. The membership of these new clubs is distributed as follows: poultry raising, 59; stock judging, 384; sewing, 512. The Boys and Girls Clubs were started by Prof. R. H. Emberson of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri last March.

Arrangements are now being made for a state exhibit and contest which will be held at Columbia during Farmer's Week, January 11-15. The list of premiums and the rules governing the exhibit and contest are being sent out now. Mr. Emberson says that he will be glad to send any information desired if any boy or girl, parent or teacher will write to him at Room 208 Agricultural Building.

Professor Emberson is personally organizing clubs in Tusculum, Green Ridge, Sealia, Macon, Mexico, Bowling Green, Steelville, St. Charles. This week he will visit Franklin and Osage counties.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TANEY COUNTY BANK

at Forsyth, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the last day of December, 1914, published in the Taney County Republican, a newspaper printed and published at Forsyth, State of Missouri, on the 12th day of November, 1915.

**RESOURCES.**  
Loans and discounts, uncollateralized, \$5,000.00  
Loans, real estate, collateralized, 10,000.00  
Overdrafts, 100.00  
Real estate (banking house), 2,000.00  
Other real estate, 100.00  
Due from other banks and bankers, 100.00  
Cash items, 100.00  
Cash, 100.00  
Currency, 100.00  
Specie, 100.00

**LIABILITIES.**  
Capital stock paid in, \$5,000.00  
Surplus fund, 10,000.00  
Undivided profits, net, 100.00  
Due to banks and bankers, 100.00  
Due to check, 100.00  
Individual deposits subject to check, 100.00  
Time certificates of deposit, 100.00  
Bills payable and re-discounts, 100.00

Total, \$15,200.00  
State of Missouri, county of Taney, ss.  
We, J. G. Root, president, and S. W. Powell, cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. G. ROOT, President.  
S. W. POWELL, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of November, A. D. nineteen hundred and fourteen, at the City of Forsyth, Missouri.  
Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.  
J. A. WEATHERMAN, Notary Public.  
CHAS. H. GROOM, Notary Public.  
Correct-Attest: J. A. WEATHERMAN, J. C. PARRISH, Directors.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Springfield, Missouri.

Notice is hereby given that Jennie R. Clark of Swan, Mo., who on 8-10-24, 1906, made Homestead Application Serial No. 1025, for N. 1/4 of S. 1/4 of section 16, township 21 N., range 10 West, 10th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before clerk of county court at Forsyth, Mo., on the 12th day of December, 1915.  
Claimant names as witnesses:  
E. A. Matthews, J. H. Smith, A. J. Blevins and S. Smith, all of Taney County, Mo.  
J. H. BOWEN, Register.  
First published Nov. 15, 1915.

## Tighten up the Cracks

By Mrs. J. A. Staples, of Lamotte, Missouri Ruralist

It's time for poultry people to be getting everything in readiness for winter. The weather has been so very favorable this fall that perhaps we have neglected doing the things we should.

The first thing to do is to do is to look after the buildings. If they are old but fairly habitable the leaks in the roof should be stopped and the side wall cracks covered with strips of wood or heavy paper. This will help hold the animal heat, keep out the drafts and save your fowls from roup and colds. Arrange to have plenty of fresh air but no drafts. Whitewash the interior of your hen house. Whitewash lightens the room and is a good disinfectant and purifier. Remove all the old dirt from the floor and put on fresh earth.

If you have no place for your hens to work for their food in winter, by all means arrange for one this season. There is usually enough waste lumber on any farm to build a scratching shed. When these sheds were first talked of we had a house 8 feet wide, and 28 feet long with a shed roof and windows in front. We set posts in the ground 9 feet from the building using 2 by 4 for rafters. Some waste lumber was gathered up and the roof made. An old piece of tin secured in town made the roof tight and for the sides and front of the shed we bought shiplap siding. A 4 foot opening was left at the top. This opening was first covered with wire netting and later with moslin. We always kept plenty of straw in this shed and the egg yield that winter was more than doubled. The cost was small and the shed lasted eight or ten years. It was a profit maker, not only from the standpoint of increased egg production but because the flock was kept healthy and happy. Small boxes for holding git and masks can be easily and cheaply made. If you do not know how to make them write to Poultry Experiment station, Mountain Grove, Mo., for bulletins.

Next we must look to our birds. Cull the flock closely and if you are crowded for room cull very closely. It doesn't pay to keep your fowls overcrowded. I have many letters from persons who complain about unhealthy fowls and overcrowded and unsanitary conditions are usually the cause. Look over your birds carefully and if you have any small and inferior hens put them on the market. Don't keep them thinking that in the spring they will lay a few eggs, but get rid of them and give the room to fowls that will pay their way. Cull out the breeding stock also. Feed is too high to keep inferior birds and this is the least important reason. Dispose of all surplus males and do not keep a good male if he is too closely related to your pullets. We must keep looking ahead for our breeding stock if we are to have success in the poultry business. You must look well to the comfort and health of your flock. Too many persons neglect this, thinking the chickens can get along any way. Remember that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well.

I believe it pays to buy breeding stock early in the season. Good birds can be bought cheaper in the fall as the breeder must necessarily ask more money later on. Another important thing is early hatching. The successful poultry man and woman do not wait until late in the season to hatch off breeding stock for another year. Any time after January 1 is a good time to begin hatching. Then you get the eggs from your best winter layers and many will find this an easier method than trapeezing. Of course the trapnest is a sure way and a good one but it takes some work. The farmer's wife usually has more time in January and February than at any other season and she should look after the hatching then.

Get your stock in winter quarters as early as convenient. Buy your breeding stock this fall and prepare for a successful and profitable season. Prosperity is surely coming to the poultry breeders who follow proper methods of selecting stock and caring for the fowls. Eggs will be high in price so try to get all you can, not by forcing egg production but by giving a variety of food such as nature intended the hens to have. With purebred stock, comfortable quarters and a place to keep your hens at work for their feed you will not have to worry about an empty egg basket.

In Europe M. D. following a name is more valuable these days than H. M. in front of it.

We've had the German point of view, and the English, and the French, and the Russian. Now let us have the truth.

## The Market Letter

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 9, 1914.—With Chicago and St. Louis closed today, receipts were more liberal here than they have been, 34,000 cattle arriving. Killing grades sold freely at steady to 25 cents lower prices, cows selling nearest, except that canning grades were neglected, packers concentrating their operating facilities on getting out dressed beef. Stockers and feeders found a restricted outlet and prices are 50 to 75 cents under a week ago. Shippers in the country are advised to keep stockers and feeders at home this week. As soon as the quarantine in Illinois, Iowa and the other states affected is raised there will be a better market on them. The feature today was the sale of the Gilbert Barr shorthorn, which were being pointed for exhibition in the American Royal show. As the show has been declared off, the cattle were sold on the market today, at \$10.75, weighing 1935 lbs average, grossing \$208 a head, a record for this market. Other good steers sold at \$10.40, yearlings at \$10, and short fed steers at \$8.25 to \$9.40. Panhandle and Colorado killing steers sold at \$6.50 to \$7.25, stockers and feeders lower, some panhandle calves at \$7, which were worth \$7.75 a week ago, and Colorado feeders at \$6.40, considered worth \$7 last Monday. Quarantine arrivals were liberal, and sold in line with cattle in native division, best steers \$6.25 to \$7.25, canning grades dull. Receipts of hogs were 18,000 head, market 10 to 15 higher. Order buyers purchased \$5000 hogs, early, paying the full advance, before packers started, but the market continued active to the close, packers participating in the higher prices paid. Top price was \$7.00, at which price a number of loads sold of all weights, bulk of sales \$7.40 to \$7.90. Sheep receipts were 17000, market weak on some early sales, but the close was steady. Best lambs brought \$9, others around \$8.75, fat yearlings \$7, ewes \$6. Feeding stock is quiet but is a quarter higher than a week ago, lambs worth \$6.50 to \$7.25. Prospects favor a good sheep and lamb market balance of the week, particularly on fat grades.

J. A. RICKART,

Market Correspondent.

## Sets New Milk Record

Pontiac Lady Josephine of the dairy herd owned by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri is now state champion in production of milk and second best in butter. Her record is 39 pounds more than the former record made by Chies Josephine in 1910 11. Pontiac's record for the year just ended is 23,493 pounds or 11'193 quarts of milk. Out of this milk 595 pounds of butter were made. This represents a value in milk of \$893, or in butter and skimmed milk of \$354. In addition to this her calf was sold for \$200. She is valued at \$1,000. Of course her treatment has been ideal. Every morning her stall is cleaned perfectly; every evening it is deeply bedded. Every day she is broshed until her coat of hair shines. But she is given no different food or cared for no more carefully than any other good milk cow on the state farm. It might be claimed by some that Pontiac's record is an accident, but for the fact that she has a sister that has produced within one year almost as much milk as Pontiac herself. So fast as milk breeds being improved that, although the record for the United States is about 29,000 pounds, Pontiac would have been one of the two or three best in the United States a few years ago.

At the time of her largest production, Pontiac was producing twelve gallons of milk a day. This would supply about 125 persons. After "Buy a bale of cotton" has run its course, will some charitably inclined gentleman kindly start the slogan, "Buy a year of this paper."

Secretary Bryan has three homes, one in Lincoln, one in Texas and another in Florida. Two are sufficient for us—one here and the other in Paradise.

George Bernard Shaw says the thinking public is limited to 50,000 people. Strange! We were of the opinion it was limited to G. B. S.

There may be, as claimed, profit in swine culture. But suppose just the same some women have our sympathy.

If the commission form of government is adopted in Mexico the next fight will be for places on the commission.

Each government reports the situation as "satisfactory," which ought to make the war a highly popular event.

## GERMANS MATCH SLAVS IN GREAT DEATH STRUGGLE

Russians Officially Claim Big Victory Over the Austro-German Armies in West Poland.

## ALLIES' LINE FIRM

London and Paris Declare Germans Have Failed to Advance on Alsne River in Last Two Weeks.

### (Summary of Events.)

With the exception of the fall of Tsing Tau the most significant report from any of the battle fronts, and the most welcome from the Allies' point of view, is that the Russian armies, besides driving the Austrians back in Galicia, have reached the Warthe river in Russian Poland and established themselves on the East Prussian frontier.

In fact, a Berlin official report says Russian cavalry crossed the Warthe, but were driven back. To this the Russian report adds that the town of Warta, on the Warthe river in Poland, has been occupied and that a German column has gone westward through Czenstochowa, which is very near the Russian frontier.

At the end of two weeks of continuous fighting the Allies' line from the sea to the Alsne remains firm in the face of the German attack. The Allies even appear to have succeeded in advancing their positions slightly. This military experts declare is creditable, in view of the great importance attached by the German general staff to throwing the allied forces back on the coast, as is shown by the heavy sacrifices they are willing to make to attain this object.

The situation, however, to all intents and purposes, remains unchanged. Conservative military writers, such as General Berthoud Concur, a Swiss, declare the Germans will renew their efforts with all the energy and all the means at their disposal, for along that line lies the key to the situation.

Wary of Flank Attacks. The Germans still hold three points on the Yser as a guard against flanking attacks on the right, coming by way of the narrow region of sand dunes under cover of British monitors. They also continue to hold Roulers, but have retired three miles south of Dixmude and considerable forces continue to be directed towards Ypres. That city, which is being bombarded from a distance of eight miles, hardly has a street intact. Two shells struck the famous thirteenth century Cloth hall, doing much damage.

Battle from Yser to Moselle. The Germans are showing renewed activity from the Yser to the Moselle, indicating either their intention to begin another great effort for victory or to conceal the withdrawal of troops to be sent to the eastern theater of war, or perhaps both. The battle around Ypres continues with undiminished fury, but as the Allies continue to take the initiative, the advantage rests with them.

Battle in Sand Dunes. No decision has yet been reached in the battle in the dunes of West Flanders, and the opposing armies now stand virtually as they have stood for many days. While the Germans keep hammering away at the Allies around Ypres, which route they chose for their march to the coast after they had found the road along the sea barred to them, and the Allies are making an effort to move northward to Ostend, neither side has got very far.

Coast Campaign Cost Dearly. The Germans are being hard pressed at a score of points in the long battle line and the military experts at Allies' headquarters say their offensive has materially lost force. At every point the allies are pushing their advance. Slow progress is being made because of the determined resistance of the Germans, now made up more than in half of second line troops, but it is insisted that there is no longer any doubt of the final result. The German attempt to advance to the sea is characterized as the most costly defeat of the war.

Germans Win Sea Fight. In the most important naval battle of the war between European powers a German fleet engaged the British squadron, composed of the Good Hope, the Monmouth and the Glasgow, off Coronel, Chile, and decisively defeated it. This engagement practically ends the power of the Allies in the South Pacific seas unless a new Anglo-Jap fleet is formed.

Russians Claim Big Victories. Official communications received in Rome from the Russian army headquarters state that the Austro-German reverses in Galicia and Russian Poland are being augmented daily by the fugitive troops communicating panic to their reserves. The Austro-German cavalry forces are depicted as being in an especially sad condition. A part of this force, it is said, was massacred by the outnumbering Cossacks; the remainder being routed and pursued.

To Annihilate Russians. A dispatch from Rome says that Emperor William, much affected by the Russian victories, has held a council of war, which was attended by General Von Hindenburg, the Duke of Wurttemberg and the Austrian chief of staff, Field Marshal Baron Conrad Von Hotzendorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign. It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have

concentrated about 3 million soldiers on the line from Thorn to Cracow and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces.

### Japs Take Tsing Tau.

The German colony of Tsing Tau in the Chinese province of Kiao Chow has at last surrendered to the Japanese-British forces after a land and naval siege of more than two months. The capture of this stronghold takes from Germany her last foothold on the Asiatic mainland and her last strategic position outside the German Empire in Europe.

For nearly three months the little German garrison amounting to about 7,000 men composed of reservists who were living or doing business in China, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. The losses of the garrison have been not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing Tau has been taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

The Armenians' Opportunity. The most significant development to date of the Russo-Turkish war is the announcement that the Armenians are rising against Turkey. Realizing that the present is an opportune time to throw off the Turkish yoke and to get revenge for past outrages, the Armenians are offering their services to the Russian Caucasian army which has invaded Turkey.

The Russian admiralty announces the occupation of Kao, a port of Asiatic Turkey at the mouth of the River Shat-el Arab in the Persian Gulf.

Turkey Withdraws Envoys. Turkey has definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, have demanded and received their passports.

Turks Fight Russians. The first reports of the fighting between the Russians and the Turks are as conflicting as were the first Austrian and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each contended to have invaded the other's territory and to have defeated his frontier armies. These fights, however, probably have been only advance guard affairs, and it is believed that some time may elapse before a pitched battle takes place.

The Anglo-French fleet continues to bombard the Dardanelles forts, but the Turks say the warships have inflicted no damage. In other parts of Turkey, British warships are being kept busy. The government, however, has ordered that holy places shall be respected by the British gun fire, as long as the Indian subjects visiting them are not molested.

Turks Rush Troops to Egypt. An advance of Turkish troops in the Sinai Peninsula in the direction of Egypt is reported in Berlin from Switzerland. The Turkish army operating against Egypt is said to number one-fourth million men.

Feed 400,000 Daily. Provisions sent to Brussels by the American commission for the relief of Belgium already are supplying four hundred thousand meals daily and plans are now complete for carrying on a similar work throughout that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans.



## MAJOR GENERAL ALLENBY

Major General Allenby, who has been distinguishing himself on the left wing of the allied army in France, is recognized as one of the most capable of Great Britain's cavalry leaders. He won fame in the South African war and in 1910 was made inspector general of cavalry in England.

## Day of the Gentleman Farmer.

As a result partly of the widening influence of our agricultural colleges and partly of numerous co-operating agencies, a new set of ideals is being created with regard to country life. As a writer in the Atlantic. The nation as a whole, in fact, is making a re-estimation of rural life. With the coming of dear lands, city people have awakened to a new interest in country affairs and a new respect for country inhabitants. There is before us in the United States the opportunity to develop perhaps the finest type of rural civilization that the world has ever known. The ownership of land in past ages has always been most honorable, but the working of it has been regarded generally as degrading. The actual farmers, equipped with their poor, pitiable instruments, and condemned to unceasing and disheartening toil, have been slaves, serfs, heathen, pagans, bores, peasants. But today the use of machinery and new facilities for communication make it possible for the same individual to be a tiller of the soil and a gentleman.

## STILL HOLD HOUSE

But Republicans Reduced the Democratic Majority from 140 to 24.

## MISSOURI RE-ELECTS STONE

Capper Wins in Kansas by 40,000 to 50,000—Suffrage Carries in Two States.

The membership of the Sixty-fourth Congress, as the result of the recent election, including a few contests still in doubt, will be as follows:

House of Representatives—Democrats, 229; Republicans, 196; Progressives, 7; Socialists, 1; Independent, 1; Democratic majority, 24.

Senate—Democrats, 52; Republicans, 39; Progressives, 1; Democratic majority, 13.

Senatorial contests still in doubt were in Colorado, Nevada and Wisconsin. Democratic leaders still claimed the election of Charles S. Thomas over Hubert Work in Colorado, and of Francis D. Newlands over Samuel Platt in Nevada. Republican leaders claimed the election of Francis E. McGovern over Paul A. Huston, Democrat in Wisconsin, but through an error discovered late in the day in one of the Wisconsin counties, an apparent majority for McGovern had been swept away, leaving the situation much in doubt.

### Many Changes in House.

Many changes in the organization of the House of Representatives will be made when Champ Clark and "Uncle Joe" Cannon once more face each other across the center aisle at the beginning of the next Congress. The dwindling of the Democratic majority which will drop after the close of the December session from 140 to 24, will necessitate a general shifting of the working order in the House.

### Democrats Sweep Missouri.

The Democrats swept Missouri. William J. Stone was re-elected to the United States senate by a majority around thirty thousand. The state ticket was elected by slightly smaller majorities, while fourteen Democrats were returned to Congress.

### Republicans Take St. Louis.

The Republicans carried St. Louis by a majority estimated at ten thousand. They also made gains out in the country, winning back several counties that went into the Democratic column in 1912. They will gain ten or fifteen members of the legislature, possibly more. Both the house and senate, however, will be Democratic by large majorities.

### All Amendments Killed.

All fifteen constitutional amendments were defeated by huge votes. Equal suffrage lost by nearly 100,000. The Progressive vote in the state was less than 50,000, and in St. Louis, where the contest between Democrats and Republicans was very sharp, the Progressive vote was negligible.

### Republicans Get Kansas.

Related returns drifting into Republican state headquarters do not change the results nor materially change the Republican pluralities of Capper and Curtis, as given previously. Capper's plurality is between 10,000 and 50,000. Curtis has from 4,000 to 5,000 over Neeley.

The Republicans are still claiming the lower house of the legislature and the Democrats are not disputing it. The Republicans concede the Democrats six of the eight congressmen. The count for the three places on the supreme bench is close. With one-eighth of the vote in Mason has 52,061, Marshall 51,900, Dawson 51,590, Little 49,621, Benson 42,485 and Sheldon 35,345. Inasmuch as the supreme judges are running on a non-partisan ticket this year the headquarters of neither political party has taken any interest in gathering information as to the results.

### Women Carry Two States.

Women now have full suffrage in ten states and in the territory of Alaska, according to last returns from the recent election, which apparently gave the franchise to women in Nevada and Montana. Women have the right to vote for certain offices in twenty-two other states.

### Fourteen States are Dry.

Fourteen states now have laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages as a result of the election, on the face of latest returns. The count shows that prohibition was adopted in Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Colorado. The states which prohibit the sale of liquor are: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and North Dakota.

### High Vatican Official Dead.

Rome.—The death is announced of Mario Prince Chigi-Albani, marshal of the conclave.

### Six Die in New York Fire.

New York.—Six men were burned to death and many were saved through thrilling rescues by firemen and police when fire destroyed the Waverly hotel, a lodging house at 252 Eighth avenue.

### Italy Fears the Plague.

Rome.—Rules issued by the government prohibit from January 1 the importation of pigs or pork products from America, Turkey, Rumania, Cyprus and Egypt because of the pig plague.

### Guarding Against Sunburn.

To prevent sunburn entirely on a tender skin is almost impossible. But it can be greatly lessened by using a cream on the face before going out in the strong sunlight. Cover the face and neck (if the neck is to be exposed) with a cream, rub it in for a few moments, then wipe it all off, but not too thoroughly, then use a good face powder. When you return, use the cream and powder again. If your face should become chapped, bathe it with very hot water.

## COFFINS CASKETS

A Good Line. Prices Reasonable. Calls Attended Night or Day.

GARRISON MERC. CO

## SHORTHORN CATTLE FOR SALE

I have a choice lot of Calves for sale. Made right, bred right and priced right. You should see them before you buy.

W. S. ROBERTSON,

Jan. 7, 1914. Longrun, Mo.

Coffins and Caskets, Undertakers Supplies. A COMPLETE LINE IN STOCK. J. A. WEATHERMAN & CO., FORTSMITH, MO.

## Chadwick Hack

Leave Forsyth, . . . 6:00 a. m.  
Arrive Chadwick, . . . 11:30 a. m.  
Leave Chadwick, . . . 1:30 p. m.  
Arrive Forsyth, . . . 7:00 p. m.

I will furnish for my barn at Taneyville teams or saddle horses to take you any old place you wish to go. I will buy your horse, sell you a horse or give you a "swap" day or night.

Your Patronage Solicited.

W. M. Hunter,  
Taneyville, Mo.

## THING COULD BE OVERDONE

Influence Was All Right, But Colored Man Showed How Much More It Be Too Much of It.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina served one term in the house of representatives, away back in 1888, and was defeated for re-election. This is why: Simmons had secured a post office for James City, a solid black town, got an appropriation for a public building at Newbern, across the river, and an appropriation for a road to the national cemetery near by. A negro was nominated against Simmons, but early in the campaign Simmons went to James City and had a big meeting. All the colored brethren were for him. Simmons' opponent said nothing during the campaign. He didn't make a peep until the night before election. Then he held a meeting, and this is what he said: "Mr. Simmons is all right. He has 'nuff influence at Washington. Oue maw'nin' he went up to the White House and he says: 'Maw'nin', Mistah Cleveland.' 'Maw'nin', Mistah Simmons.' 'Mistah Cleveland, I want \$75,000 for a post office over at James City.' 'Go right over to the treasury and git it, Mistah Simmons.' Pretty soon he goes up and says: 'Mistah Cleveland, I want \$20,000 for the road to the national cemetery in my town.' 'Go right over to the treasury and git it, Mistah Simmons.' He's got plenty of influence, plenty, but lemme tell you niggers they's such a things as too much influence. Some day Mistah Simmons will go up to the White House and say: 'Maw'nin', Boss Cleveland.' 'Maw'nin', Mistah Simmons.' 'Mistah Cleveland, I want all them niggers down in my district put back in slavery,' and he'll do it, and then where'll you niggers be, I ask you?" That settled it.

## FIND RICHES IN OLD MINE

New Owners Strike Pockets of Gold, and It Is Said That More Are in Sight.

The old Sugarman mine, at the head of Portuguese gulch on Bald mountain, is harvesting a big crop of gold for its owners, Charles Smith and Robert Watson. These expert pocket miners, some nine hundred feet underground, in the face of a tunnel, struck a lead about a month ago which convinced them that they were in close proximity to a pocket.

For two weeks they followed the lead, the small stream of gold gradually growing larger, until a few days ago a blast sent a shower of gold-shot rock all over the drift. Presumably the heart of the pocket had been reached and the ounces of the precious metal gathered up soon grew into pounds and from hundreds to thousands of dollars in value, and still the ribbons of gold interlace the ore in place, and the end is not yet.

The Sugarman mine is among the more important of the Bald mountain section. It was located early in the fifties, and worked to shallow depth by Peruvians with great success. Like many of the claims of that day, which subsequently became famous producers, the Sugarman was abandoned, and remained unclaimed and unworked for several years. In 1863 it was relocated, and for more than forty years held in ownership by the late John Neale and for many years operated by him. For quite a period during the latter years of his life, Neale leased the property to Smith